

All employes are to finish any work already given to them before taking advantage of the above-mentioned holiday.

QUINN,
CANON,
JONES of Wise,
THORNTON,
FRAZER,
COOPER,
WELLS.

The resolution was read second time, and was adopted.

RECESS

On motion of Mr. Westfall, the House, at 12 o'clock m., took recess to 10:30 o'clock a. m., tomorrow.

APPENDIX

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

The following committees have filed favorable reports on bills and resolution, as follows:

Agriculture: House Bill No. 463.
Appropriations: Senate Bill No. 50.
Constitutional Amendments: House Joint Resolution No. 1.
Counties: House Bill No. 548.
Highways and Motor Traffic: House Bill No. 585.
Insurance: House Bill No. 273.
Judiciary: House Bills Nos. 513, 514, 525, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 560, 635, 636, and 637.
Labor: House Bill No. 391.
Live Stock and Stock Raising: House Bills Nos. 577 and 696.
Oil, Gas, and Mining: House Bill No. 455.

The following committees have filed adverse reports on bills, as follows:

Judiciary: House Bills Nos. 524 and 526.
Live Stock and Stock Raising: House Bill No. 421.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS

Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, February 28, 1935.
Hon. Coke Stevenson, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: Your Committee on Enrolled Bills, to whom was referred

H. B. No. 445, "An Act amending House Bill No. 226, Section 9, enacted by the Regular Session of the Forty-fourth Legislature, providing for the terms of the Special District Court of Gregg County, Texas, and declaring an emergency,"

Has carefully compared same and finds it correctly enrolled.

ROANE, Vice-Chairman.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY

(Continued)

(Saturday, March 2, 1935)

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by Hon. R. E. Morse.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Senate Chamber,
Austin, Texas, March 2, 1935.
Hon. Coke Stevenson, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: I am directed by the Senate to inform the House that the Senate has adopted

H. C. R. No. 44, Changing the hour for the convening of the Joint Session of the House and Senate on Saturday, March 2, 1935, from 11 o'clock a. m. to 10:30 a. m.

H. C. R. No. 45, Providing for a Joint Session of the House and Senate to be held at 10:30 a. m., Monday, March 4, 1935, to hear Governor James V. Allred express his views on taxation.

Respectfully,
BOB BARKER,
Secretary of the Senate.

EXTENDING SYMPATHY OF THE HOUSE TO CALENDAR CLERK

Mr. Colquitt offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It has been brought to the attention of the membership of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Legislature of the State of Texas, that Brooks Watson, the son of our beloved Calendar Clerk, was on last night seriously injured by an automobile in the City of Austin, Texas; and

Whereas, Said child is now confined in the hospital, being unconscious and in a serious condition; and

Whereas, The mother of this child, Mrs. Jonnie Mae Watson, our beloved Calendar Clerk, has, by her kind and affable disposition and her loyalty to our service, won and merited the love and respect of all, and we join with her, in this hour of trouble and sorrow, and trust and hope that the God of all things, both great and small, shall see fit not only to comfort this good woman in her hour of need, but shall bring safely back to health and happiness her child. Now, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Legislature of the State of Texas, That we deeply and sincerely sympathize with Mrs. Watson, our Calendar Clerk, in this her hour of need, and we trust and hope that her anxiety shall not be prolonged, but that her child may be speedily brought back to health, and his recovery be complete. It is further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be furnished our Calendar Clerk and its contents spread upon the Journal of the House.

Signed—Colquitt, Spears, Payne, Collins, Stinson, Reed of Dallas, Harris of Dallas, Morrison, Stevenson, Speaker; Adamson, Adkins, Aikin, Alexander, Alsup, Ash, Atchison, Beck, Bergman, Bourne, Bradbury, Bradford, Broyles, Burton, Butler of Brazos, Butler of Karnes, Cagle, Caldwell, Calvert, Canon, Celaya, Clayton, Colson, Cooper, Cowley, Craddock, Crossley, Daniel, Davis, Davison of Fisher, Davisson of Eastland, Dickison, Dunagan, Dunlap of Hays, Dunlap of Kleberg, Duvall, Dwyer, England, Fain, Farmer, Fisher, Fitzwater, Ford, Fox, Frazer, Fuchs, Gibson, Glass, Good, Graves, Gray, Greathouse, Hankamer, Hardin, Harris of Archer, Hartzog, Head, Herzik, Hill, Hodges, Hofheinz, Holland, Hoskins, Howard, Huddleston, Hunt, Hunter, Hyder, Jackson, James, Jefferson, Jones of Atascosa, Jones of Falls, Jones of Runnels, Jones of Shelby, Jones of Wise, Keefe, King, Knetsch, Lange, Lanning, Latham, Leath, Lemens, Leonard, Lindsey, Lotief, Lucas, Luker, Mauritz, McCalla, McConnell, McFarland, McKee, McKinney, Moffett, Moore, Morris, Morse, Newton, Nicholson, Olsen, Padgett, Palmer, Patterson, Petsch,

Pope, Quinn, Reader, Reed of Bowie, Riddle, Roach of Angelina, Roach of Hunt, Roane, Roark, Roberts, Rogers, Russell, Rutta, Scarborough, Settle, Shofner, Smith, Stanfield, Steward, Stovall, Tarwater, Tennyson, Thornton, Tillery, Venable, Waggoner, Walker, Wells, Westfall, Wood of Harrison, Wood of Montague, Worley, Young, Youngblood.

The resolution was read second time.

On motion of Mr. Stinson, the resolution was amended to provide that suitable flowers be sent to Brooks Watson.

On motion of Mr. Colquitt, the names of all the members of the House were added to the resolution as signers thereof.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

COMMEMORATION OF DECLARATION OF TEXAS INDEPENDENCE

(In Joint Session)

In accordance with the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution No. 42, providing for the holding of a Joint Session of the House and Senate at 10:30 o'clock a. m., today, March 2, 1935, for the purpose of celebrating and commemorating the ninety-ninth anniversary of the Declaration of Texas Independence, the Honorable Senators, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., were announced at the bar of the House, and, being admitted, were escorted to seats prepared for them.

Lieutenant Governor Walter F. Woodul was escorted to a seat on the Speaker's stand.

The following also occupied seats on the Speaker's stand: Hon. James V. Allred, Governor of Texas; Hon. Pat M. Neff, ex-Governor of Texas, and president of Baylor University, Waco; Mr. and Mrs. Temple Houston Morrow, and Senators Westerfeld, Hill, and Van Zandt.

Mr. Morse presented Senator Olan R. Van Zandt, who presided during the Joint Session.

Rev. Geo. W. Coltrin, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, offered the invocation.

The band of the University of Texas rendered the following selections: "Last Word March" and "Them Basses March," and "Semper Fidelis March."

The band then played "The Eyes of Texas," which was sung by the assemblage.

Mr. Van Zandt then presented Hon. J. C. McConnell of Palo Pinto County, who addressed the Joint Session and the assemblage, as follows:

"Governor Allred, Lieutenant Governor Woodul, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House and Senate, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"Inasmuch as we have distinguished speakers to follow, I feel sure my few remarks will fall far short of your desires and expectations; and I refrain from matching swords with one of the South's greatest orators, Ex-Governor Pat M. Neff. Nor shall I attempt to scale the high peaks and pinnacles of oratory.

"On this occasion, I am sure, it is permissible to refer to different phases and periods of Texas history for the purpose of predicating the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

"Cabeza de Vaca, after having his vessel wrecked and demolished by the devastating waves of a wild and surging sea, drifted overland to old Mexico. Shortly afterward Coronado crossed the Corazones and pushed as far eastward as the Panhandle of Texas. Many other explorers ventured through the portals of the Mexican mountains and passed over the plains and rolling prairies of each and every part of the State.

"Then came the Spanish colonists who carved magnificent old missions, many of which still stand as monuments to a most picturesque and pulsating history. Shortly afterward the French turned their attention to Texas and claimed its territory.

"May I remind you at this moment that for more than two centuries the flags of France, Spain, and Mexico were flown and blown in the soft southern breeze.

"Being the author of 'The West Texas Frontier,' and having spent many years doing research work among the archives and files in Washington, D. C., here at Austin, and elsewhere, perhaps you will not think I am presumptuous when I state that I am going to relate a vital part of Texas history not previously published in any of our Texas texts, excepting the above work. A great portion of my information was derived from some unpublished reports made immediate-

ly following the Louisiana Purchase, more than 125 years ago.

"When the first American settlers found their way to the West Texas frontier, they soon discovered the ruins of an old fort standing southward of Red River, within Texas territory. Since Texas was formerly under the sovereignty of Spain, these ruins, then old and dilapidated, were presumed to be of Spanish origin. As a consequence this early fortification became known as 'Old Spanish Fort.' While making a personal campaign several years previously among the surviving old pioneers for the purpose of gathering data for my history, I heard the name of this post frequently mentioned. But I say its name was certainly a misnomer, for this fortification was established by the French and known as 'St. Louis de Carlorette.'

"Notwithstanding the importance of this post from the standpoint of its early local history, not only was this post the most northern of all the early missions and fortifications established in Texas, but its construction should be of vital importance to all students of Texas history and lovers of Texas liberty, because it was built by the French to help establish their claim to that territory.

"During 1718 France declared war against Spain. And the following year the effects of this conflict were noticeable in the colonies of the New World. The French mobilized at Natchitoches in 1719, under the leadership of La Harpe and Louis de St. Dennis. Shortly afterward the Spanish were driven from Adaes, Nacogdoches, and elsewhere. They were pushed back to the post of San Antonio de Bexar.

"The same year La Harpe was selected to supervise and manage the construction of 'Old Fort St. Louis de Carlorette,' many miles far out on the frontier, in the present County of Montague.

"The burr stones for the old mill, erected at this post, were shipped from France. When General Parilla led six hundred soldiers and Indians from San Antonio de Bexar and Mission San Saba in 1759 to attack this agency, he was much surprised to find six separate, strongly constructed fortifications flying the flag of France. He also found large fertile fields, and several hundred Caddoan and mem-

bers of other tribes of Texas Indians. Parilla and his men were badly defeated.

"This fort was established by France to help establish her claim to Texas. France felt that Texas rightfully belonged to her, not only because of the discoveries of La Salle and other Frenchmen, but by virtue of the further fact that it was then a rule of international law that when a country owned the land on a stream at its mouth such country also owned all lands on both sides of the stream to its source. And at that time France held undisputed control of the territory on both sides of the Red River near its mouth.

"All future historians should incorporate a complete account of old 'St. Louis de Carlorette' in all our Texas histories.

"Now, let us turn the pages of history to the time when Austin and others planted their little log cabin colonies along the coastal plains of Texas. Shakespeare should have known these early pioneers before he penned his masterpieces of old. The glorious history of Houston, Austin, Bowie, Crockett, Burnet, Rusk, and other early Texas patriots as well, should and will ever shine in the halls of fame along with Alexander, Napoleon, Washington, and others.

"After serving for several years under the Mexican yoke, the early Texans became tired of the tyranny of Santa Anna. And ninety-nine years ago this very day the Declaration of Independence was signed at Old Washington along the banks of the brackish waters of the Brazos; and simultaneously the early patriots and pioneers bravely lifted the flag of the Lone Star State into the balmy southern breezes. On this very day we find encased in the walls of the Capitol the original copy of the Declaration of Independence.

"When we recall there were fewer people found in the entire State of Texas ninety-nine years ago than live in Austin today, we marvel at the patriotism and courage of these early pioneer citizens.

"Following the Declaration of Independence turbulent times were destined to follow. But I can not relate the full story. And, too, you are already familiar with this part of Texas history. You well know the fate of Fannin and his followers who were

massacred near Goliad, after being promised their liberty if they would surrender.

"And you will readily recall that horrible catastrophe, the Fall of the Alamo. Bloodthirsty savages often showed the slightest vestige of human sympathy. Santa Anna on this occasion showed none.

"To me the story of the Alamo reads more like tragic literature than Texas history. And the ruins of the remaining old missions impress me more as masterpieces of art, and relics of a gone and almost forgotten civilization. In fact, not unlike the pyramids of Egypt and the picturesque old ruins of Greece, Rome, and elsewhere, these old missions still stand to bespeak of a former civilization, which bloomed in the wilderness and when the great West was truly wild.

"Consequently, I do not think of the catastrophe of the Alamo as being a chapter of Texas history, but consider the story of this and other old missions more in the sense of literature.

"Then came the decisive Battle of San Jacinto. Here the early Texans, without necessary arms and ammunition, without funds to purchase the same, defeated several times their number and won for Texas her independence.

"I say the annals of all of the world do not disclose a more glorious history than has heretofore been staged in our Lone Star State. Yet Texas history heretofore has not been a part of the curriculum of our schools and colleges. In fact about the only Texas history the average college graduate has had is an elementary course in the sixth grade. We are interested in European and foreign history, it is true, but are we not also interested in the history of our own Lone Star State?

"I wish to further emphasize that most of our Texas histories have little to say concerning the many things that transpired long before the beginning of the nineteenth century. But much of this early history has never been published. For there is hidden and concealed in the dusty and dingy old archives of Spain, France, and Mexico many documents disclosing the early events in Texas—documents which are hidden treasures buried in the long ago.

"Before I conclude permit me to say we should feel exceedingly proud of the wonderful heritage handed down to us by the early patriots and pioneers of Texas. And I say one of the most priceless of these heritages is the Constitution of the Lone Star State. This document each and all of us should highly respect and revere; this document we should never ignore; this document we should consider as the bright and burning star of the Lone Star State.

"Millions have been spent to perpetuate the memories of distinguished soldiers, their names enshrined in the great halls of fame and their glory engraved on magnificent statues of marble and stone. But what have we done to commemorate the daring deeds of the early pioneers and patriots who blazed the western trails with their own blood and marked the besetting miles with lonely graves of loved ones? This being the ninety-ninth anniversary of Texas Independence, let us have and hold a warm appreciation for their daring deeds of achievement.

"Just now we are passing a transitional period of Texas history. But let us build our dreams of the future upon those principles of statesmanship promulgated by these early patriots of the past; and move forward with the same patriotic spirit which prompted Houston, Austin, and those early citizens, ninety-nine years ago today, to place a new star in the serene skies of the great Southwest."

Mr. Van Zandt presented Hon. T. J. Holbrook of Galveston County, who addressed the Joint Session, speaking as follows:

Mr. Speaker, Governor Woodul, and Members of the Forty-fourth Legislature, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Standing today at the end of a hundred years, less one, since the founding of the Republic of Texas, and beholding the sunrise of the second century of progress, we have met together to observe this, the most important, of all our anniversaries. The custom of observing such occasions is both ancient and honorable. The day on which a monarch was born or crowned has been deemed of sufficient importance to be celebrated with great pomp and circumstance among the kingdoms of the world.

But the day on which the birth of a nation was declared is far more serious and impressive to its subjects. The recurring days in the calendar on which some important event transpired, always call us from our ordinary pursuits and labor that we may suitably commemorate the achievements of the past. These anniversaries, whether observed in simplicity or splendor, become monuments along the highway of history, and inspire mankind to higher and nobler paths of duty. As a traveler notes the figures on the mileposts and from them learns the distance covered on his journey, the people pause on these important occasions to review the past and from it take lessons for the future.

It is one of the charms of this Republic that, in addition to the common history traditions and institutions of the whole people, each State has its separate history, separate traditions, and separate institutions, which are the peculiar pride of its own citizens. This is especially true of Texas. She has the unique distinction of having lived under six different sovereignties and six different flags have floated over the heads of her people.

Old, when viewed from the standpoint of discovery, she is yet young in her real career, and has just commenced her course of economic and political progress.

She is the only commonwealth in the Union that can boast of having enjoyed at one time an independent existence, and this is the anniversary of a memorable occasion when her declaration and covenant out of which she sprang, came into being.

Race and kinship and a desire for security against subjugation, drove the people of Texas into the American Union; and there is no citizen, I take it, within her borders, who has ever regretted the step; for it has given us rightful participation in privileges and immunities that we otherwise could not have enjoyed. At the same time it has added to the Republic to which we owe allegiance, nearly one-fourth of her gigantic empire.

While we rejoice in these national blessings we can but remember with pride that the traditions and ideals which have inspired and elevated our people are peculiarly our own, and that the institutions to which we are

chiefly indebted for our present greatness and future promise are due to the Constitution and laws devised and written by the fathers of a vanished Republic.

Our great institutions of learning, which have risen with such magic suddenness in standards, in prestige, in influence, and numbers are not mere creatures of chance, but are the offspring of consummate wisdom, deliberate purpose, and munificent provisions. All our institutions, whether educational or eleemosynary, lived first in the prophetic vision of the founders of the Republic of Texas.

The sentiment which prompted you to call this Joint Session of both houses of the Legislature together is patriotic and commendable. It gives you an opportunity to consecrate this anniversary of the birth of the Lone Star Republic with appropriate ceremonies, and tributes of love and veneration for those who wrought in the wilderness and laid the foundation upon which you are to build a greater State for the future. Their sacrifices were as severe and unselfish as your opportunities are great and exacting.

Opportunity without gratitude is anomalous, and the tender feelings of gratitude which bring you into harmony with this consecrated recess of praise to the benefactors, exemplifies their wisdom and establishes your gratitude to their memory.

It is claimed by some that anniversaries such as this are kept and observed with most favor in extreme youth, and with most form and ceremony in extreme old age. I trust this may not be true, and that the further we are removed in time from the events which we are this day commemorating, the more sincere and tender may be the feelings of our gratitude which the observance shall awaken. In 1835-36 despotism ran riot in the Republic of Mexico, of which Texas was then a part. In this, history but repeated itself. Santa Anna, peerless in the savage asperities of autocratic rule, formed the wicked purpose of throttling the spirit of liberty in the proud Empire-Republic over which he had established himself as dictator.

Elevated to power by championing the cause of popular government, this ruthless tyrant began at once to violate the provisions of his own constitution, and substituted a despotic will for laws enacted by the representa-

tives of the people, and later enriched by decrees of the courts. Written grants and warrants solemnly awarded by his imperial government and accepted and acted upon in good faith by the pioneers who came with Austin to establish homes for themselves and their children in what was then a veritable wilderness, not only failed to bind the conscience of Santa Anna, but were craftily used by him to forward his designs against the liberties of the people they were intended to protect.

Intoxicated with dreams of martial glory and fancied splendors of an empire that would challenge the annals of ancient or modern history for a parallel, this pitiless giant of absolutism stood like a gladiator with his heels upon the helpless prostrate form of democracy, whose strong arm was wholly responsible for his exaltation, and by whose base treachery evoked the obsequious cheers and acclaims of his enemies—the organized aristocracy of Mexico.

For a long time beguiled by specious promises and studied dissimulations, the Texas Colonies in 1835 seemed for the first time to realize their desperate political situation. They themselves were honest, and made the serious mistake of accrediting their ruler with the same high motives. They belonged to the great Anglo-Saxon race, which for more than three hundred years had championed the cause of constitutional liberty and were incapable of understanding at first how even a tyrant could disregard an ordinance so sacred and so necessary to the happiness and welfare of mankind.

Again they were convinced of the terrors of war. They were the sons and grandsons of revolutionary patriots and soldiers, and were reluctant to exchange the comforts and blessings of peace for the ordeals and dangers of war. Patience and forbearance are racial qualities with the Anglo-Saxon, and the pioneers of Texas in this, as in many other respects, were true to his type.

Home and family meant too much to them to be lightly traded for any kind of venture, and it was not until they were convinced that their homes, their families, their happiness, and their liberties were imperiled that their patience and forbearance reached its limit. The Declaration of Independence by the people of Texas on March

2, 1836, was neither rash nor inconsiderate, but thoroughly and fully justified. It came in the fullness of time, after entreaties had been denied, petitions disregarded, promises violated, and messengers imprisoned.

When all hope of honorable peace was gone and the anguish of suspense was over, these brave men truthfully stated their grievances, declared themselves to be free and independent of the government under which they had lived, and at last appealed their case to the arbitrament of war.

The day on which the step was taken was momentous to them, and to us. They desired peace, but war was thrust upon them; and when the issue was made they met it with courage and with force.

We have gathered here at this hour to pay tribute to their valor, to revive the memory of their imperishable deeds; to linger awhile upon the battlefields they consecrated with their blood; to rejoice in the victories they won, and to regale ourselves with recollections of their great achievements. We have come to consecrate their memory with our tears, and to feast ourselves upon the unselfish love which prompted them to the glorious deeds they wrought. We have come to recall how the immortal four hundred under Travis and Crockett and Bonham and Bowie could die for liberty in the Alamo; to weep again over the massacre of Fannin and his men at Goliad, and to rejoice in the final victory that was won at San Jacinto.

These heroes of an early day in Texas—these men who, in the wilds and fastnesses of a wilderness made the first track of civilization within the borders of this great commonwealth—deliberately met, and resolutely solved, the problems that blocked their pathway. In their ruggedness and simplicity and in their unswerving devotion to duty and right, we find a lesson that we may well carry into our lives and conduct to the end that we, too, may unselfishly respond to the Divine purpose of life, and correctly solve its mighty problems. We should remember that as a race we rise upon our "dead selves to higher things." Each generation in its turn places its beads of truth or error—bright or dull, whole or broken, solid or hollow—upon the string of purpose which holds this universe together. There

may indeed be a few broken beads—some may be shapeless and out of harmony with those they touch on either side—but the thread on which they are strung is always the same, is always straight, and runs its even length throughout the years. If one generation should fail by carelessness or mistake to do well the work which has been committed to its care, there will be want of harmony with the generation that precedes and the one that follows them. It is for that reason important that we should discharge the duties and responsibilities of our day that we may not break the harmony in the great scheme of human progress.

On this day, ninety-nine years ago, our forefathers met and covenanted among themselves for the beginning of a new nation, and they, by their intrepid valor, and by suffering and death, established that covenant before the nations of all the world. They could not finish the work they had thus begun within the span of their lifetime; for states have decades for their cradles and centuries for their maturity.

The problem of the pioneers of Texas was to lay the foundation of the State; ours is to erect a fine temple upon it as a superstructure. Theirs was the problem of war with its perils and sufferings upon the battlefields, while Mars frowned down upon them his terrors; ours are the problems of peace, to be solved in the schools, the homes, the shops, the fields, the studios and offices of civic life, by assiduous, industrious toil, surrounded with the tranquillity and charm of a peaceful people, with the smiles of the Pleiades resting upon our efforts.

Magna Charta was forced from the unwilling hand of a king, in order that representative government with religious liberty might be established as a first principle among Anglo-Saxon people. But the enemies of law and order still live and insidious agencies are secretly assailing the stability of our institutions. Anarchy is still on the earth and broods over the chaos of political confusion while hatching out an abundant progeny of treason and criminal pestilence.

The simple customs and habits of the fathers appear gradually to be giving away to the seductive influence of wealth and luxury. Frivolous idleness, fostered by riches in

the hands of misguided parents, is robbing our young men of their strength, and our young women of their modesty. True character with the ruggedness and power so apparent in our pioneer life is fast surrendering to the refinements and forms of pleasure. The tinsel and glare, and pomp and splendor of the day, are making inroads into the social strongholds of our domestic life, and as a Nation we are being swept from the moorings of our original simplicity.

Political graft has in some instances fastened itself like a festering sore upon divisions of our government, and the funds of the people are being wrongfully diverted from the channels of government into the pockets of racketeers and grafters.

To remove this corrupt influence and to correct this evil, without doing hurt to the elective franchise, is an unsolved problem to which the best efforts of legislators in the State assemblies and in the National Congress should be directed. Behold the enforcement we have witnessed in the recent past of an effort on the part of the National Government to thwart the power of the trust by substituting alphabetical codes, and in the wake of this effort we have witnessed failure. These trusts and combines have, under the express terms of the law, used the codes to establish an aristocracy of wealth, which, if it remains unchecked, will usurp the elective franchise, and on the ruins of a despoiled democracy build a government wholly destitute of right and liberty, and one whose only aim shall be the enrichment of its founders and their beneficiaries, to the detriment of the masses.

To reset, regulate and readjust these ponderous industrial machines of the day, and direct their mighty power to the promotion of the general welfare, is an unsolved problem which is demanding, and shall continue to demand, your undivided attention. It is to be noted that capital and labor are still at war, each striving with unabated zeal for mastery over the other. To arbitrate, to reconcile their differences in fairness and justice to both, so that the one shall not be despoiled of its holdings, nor the other reduced to peonage, is an unsolved problem pressing more and more upon your time for proper solution.

These are but a few of the many and varied problems that confront us, and when we review and duly consider their importance, we are forced to conclude that while the troubles of the founders of our State were grave and serious, those that are left to us are weighty and momentous.

If I mistake not we, as Texans, today should be as alert as our fathers were in meeting and overcoming the difficulties stretching out before us. We are in the very pathway of the Nation's future commerce and industrial progress. Our products already reach an annual value of several hundred millions of dollars, and this sum should be increased as time goes on. These items are composed mostly of raw materials, such as natural resources and unfinished products. If you add to this the multiplied value which will come in the future from factories, you may catch a glimpse of the marvelous possibilities of our State in the future. Our hidden treasures in the form of gas, oil and other minerals, are coming forth from their hiding places to the enrichment of our citizens, the delight of commerce, and the advancement of business. The white wings of commerce have long hovered over the bosom of our southern seas, and the argosies of trade add to the commerce of our ports. The magic influence of international traffic should be kept constantly before us and our goods should find a ready market in every trade mart of the world.

We have our history, and it is splendid and inspiring. At Goliad, in the Alamo, and at San Jacinto, our forebears proved themselves worthy of enrollment among the mightiest heroes of history, and we as their sons and daughters can ill afford to be satisfied with less distinction than that which they possessed, and which was left us as a rich heritage. We should be content with nothing less than a factory in every village, that we may manufacture into cloth the cotton we produce, the fruits of our soil for food and raiment, not for ourselves alone but for the untold millions of the earth who are already welcoming these harbingers of peace and comfort into their simple homes.

Every Texan should look forward in yearning expectation to the day when the song of the loom and the spinning wheel in our abiding places of industry, shall chime in with the

sweet notes of the mocking bird, and together blend in the gentle and sublime minstrelsy of peace, happiness and prosperity. There shall be no end to the work that lies out before us. One achievement shall lead to another a little above it, and the endless stairway of progress shall reach on from generation to generation.

Science is in its infancy, learning is possessed of perpetual youth, and the miracles of invention are sleeping all around us, waiting to be touched to life by the hand of genius. The field is yet new, the world is young and unsubdued, and the great commission is yet unperformed. Edison, Tesla and Marconi have but preached in the wilderness of science, and I am persuaded to believe that one greater than they shall yet arise in the fullness of time, and whose deft brain shall call to life myriads of sleeping energies within the confines of Texas to bless the hopes and brighten the pathway of those who shall in distant times and under other skies shall strike for freedom.

It is a singular and dissatisfying circumstance that free governments have never endured for long among the children of men. They have each and all of them, except this Republic, sooner or later disappeared before the ambition of those entrusted with power, or through the apathy or indifference of the people who composed them.

This Union of States, with their glorious history, may in the end disintegrate, as has been the lot of great republics in the past. We devoutly pray that it may not be so, and that it will endure forever, to bless the human race, but if, in the providence of God, dissension and utter ruin shall overtake our National Government, Texas, at least, should remain true to the traditions our fathers left us.

Let us keep fresh in the minds of our children the sacrifices and heroisms of the mighty men who founded our State, and as often as this anniversary shall recur let us observe it with joy and thanksgiving. Let the Declaration of Independence be read in the home and in the school; and the Constitution which followed it be regarded as a chart of indispensable liberty. Then if some evil fortune shall ever dissolve the Union, let Texas, one and indivisible, from the mountains to the sea, and in all her vast circumference, remain a place of

refuge from tyranny to our offspring, forever, and forevermore.

Hon. Olan R. Van Zandt presented Hon. James V. Allrett, Governor of Texas, who addressed the Joint Session and introduced Hon. Pat M. Neff, President of Baylor University, Waco.

Mr. Neff addressed the Joint Session and the assemblage.

(On motion of Mr. Fain, the addresses of the speakers on this occasion were ordered printed in the Journal.)

[Note.—The copy of address by Hon. Pat M. Neff was not available.]

SENATE RETIRES

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Senate retired to its Chamber.

ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. Wood of Harrison, the House, at 12 o'clock m., adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m., next Monday, March 4.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY

(Monday, March 4, 1935)

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Speaker Stevenson.

The roll was called, and the following members were present:

Mr. Speaker	Craddock
Adamson	Crossley
Adkins	Daniel
Aikin	Davis
Alexander	Davisson
Alsup	of Eastland
Ash	Dickison
Atchison	Dunagan
Bergman	Dunlap of Hays
Bourne	Dunlap of Kleberg
Bradbury	Duvall
Bradford	Dwyer
Broyles	England
Burton	Fain
Butler of Karnes	Farmer
Cagle	Fisher
Caldwell	Fitzwater
Calvert	Ford
Celaya	Fox
Clayton	Frazer
Collins	Fuchs
Colquitt	Gibson
Colson	Glass
Cooper	Good
Cowley	Graves